

REMARKS

Claims 13-18 stand rejected under 35 USC §101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1-3, and 13-15 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Lee, U.S. patent 7,088,689. Claims 4, 7-8, 10-12, 16, and 18 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee, U.S. patent 7,088,689 in view of Kirchner et al., U.S. patent 6,263,370. Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee, U.S. patent 7,088,689 in view of Subramaniam et al., U.S. patent 6,070,187. Claims 5, 9, and 17 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee, U.S. patent 7,088,689 in view of Kirchner et al., U.S. patent 6,263,370 and further in view of Smyk, U.S. patent 6,289,001.

Enclosed is a copy of a new declaration responsive to the Examiner's objection to the declaration filed March 1, 2004.

Claims 1, 8, and 13 have been amended to more clearly state the invention and in an earnest attempt to clearly distinguish the invention from the prior art references of record.

Claim 13 has been amended to accommodate the Examiner's rejection under 35 USC §101. As amended, claim 13 recites that the computer program product including instructions stored on a computer recording medium, wherein said instructions, when executed by the server computer cause the server computer to perform the steps of. Thus, independent claim 13, as amended, is believed to clearly recite statutory subject matter. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of

Serial No. 10/650,538

claims 13-18 under 35 USC §101 is respectfully requested.

Reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims 1-18, as amended, is respectfully requested.

Lee, U.S. patent 7,088,689 discloses a virtual local area network(VLAN) data switching method uses an address resolution protocol(ARP) packet in VLAN constructed with one internet protocol(IP) subnet. This is achieved by making a source host broadcast an ARP request packet, making a Proxy ARP server prepare to transmit a virtual ARP request packet wherein the Proxy ARP server receives the ARP request packet, and making a destination host transmit an ARP response packet in direct to the source host through a switching unit wherein the destination host receives the virtual ARP request packet. Data transfer delay time for the data exchanged between different VLANs as well as the router load occurring in handling the traffic between VLANs are reduced, so that data handling performance for high-capacity multimedia data transferred on VLANs is improved. Column 2, lines 19-25 states:

An object of the present invention is to provide a VLAN data switching method using ARP packets which enable routing procedures to be minimized, which occurs when transferring data between different VLANs in a VLAN environment constructed with one IP subnet, by employing virtual ARP requests to achieve a direct switching operation by a switch.

Column 2, lines 45-54 states:

In another aspect of the present invention, a VLAN data switching method using an ARP packet includes the steps of making a source host broadcast an ARP request packet, making a Proxy ARP server prepare to transmit a virtual ARP request packet wherein the Proxy ARP server receives the ARP request packet, and making a destination host transmit an ARP response packet directly to the source host through a switching unit wherein the destination host receives the virtual ARP request packet.

Column 3, lines 34-41 states:

Moreover, the ARP recognizes a MAC address of a destination host or of a gateway using a broadcasting for the IP address of the destination. A collected IP address and the corresponding MAC address are stored in a memory(i.e., an ARP cache) of each IP host in a table form so as to be used for a next packet transmission procedure. Therefore, the ARP always checks the ARP cache for the IP address and MAC address prior to requesting the MAC address.

Column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 12 states:

In this case, the Proxy ARP server 10a stores a source A of an inter-LAN data, and an IP address and a MAC address of a destination host B, generates a virtual ARP request packet including IP and MAC addresses of the destination host A, and transmits the virtual ARP request packet to the destination host B, whereby the destination host B receiving the corresponding packet enables the ARP request packet to be transferred directly to the source host A. Namely, the ARP request packet is transferred by a switching of two adjacent layers through the Proxy ARP server 10a and the switching unit 20. In this case, the Proxy ARP server 10a includes a MAC table(not shown in the drawings) storing the MAC and IP addresses for the hosts belonging to the respective VLANs.

Kirchner et al., U.S. patent 6,263,370 discloses a TCP/IP-based client-server interface for sending service requests from a client computer to a Network Information Distribution Services server. The TCP/IP-based client-server interface is an easily implemented and economical alternative to the proprietary UDP/IP-based client-server interface developed for communication between client computers and Network Information Distribution Services servers. A service request is sent to a specific TCP/IP logical port associated with a particular type of service. A process associated with the specific TCP/IP logical port formats the request in the same manner as requests received through the proprietary UDP/IP-based client-server interface are formatted, and then directs the formatted requests to the Network Information Distribution Services server process that executes the requests. Column 10, lines 22-43 states:

FIG. 8 displays the flow of messages through the various internal interfaces of the TCP/IP-based client-server interface. Comparison of FIGS. 7 and 8

reveals the markedly different sequencing and flow of messages between clients and NIDS servers using the NSPP-based client-server interface and clients and servers using the TCP/IP-based client-server interface. A first difference is that, in order to make a connection to a specific NIDS service and to request execution of an operation by that service, a client using the TCP/IP-based client-server interface needs to send only two requests. The first request is a standard TCP/IP connection request 801. The client application calls the NIDS API 802 to make the connection. The NIDS API calls a well-known TCP/IP function 803 to establish a connection with the logical port on the NIDS server that corresponds to the service requested through the NIDS API. The client's TCP/IP socket transmits the TCP/IP connection request to the server's TCP/IP logical port corresponding to the NIDS service to which the client wishes to connect 804. The TCP/IP socket corresponding to that logical port passes the message to the NIDSCOM process associated with the service 805. The NIDSCOM process then conducts a dialog with the NIDS process on the NIDS server that handles the UDP/IP-based NSPP interface. This is the same NIDS process that executes the first two requests in FIG. 7. In fact, the NIDSCOM serves as a proxy or agent on the NIDS server for the client. The NIDSCOM process executes the same open_session and pick_request requests 806-809 made by a client under the NSPP-based client-server interface shown in FIG. 7

Subramaniam et al., U.S. patent 6,070,187 discloses a configuration agent allows a network node seeking to be automatically configured with an IP address and a default gateway address to be configured as its own gateway. In first and second embodiments of the present invention, the configuration agent resides on a network device (such as a switch or bridge) that is coupled to two network segments, with one network segments including a node to be configured and another network segment including a server capable of automatically providing configuration parameters. In the first embodiment, the configuration agent acts as a snoop agent. Messages from the configuration server to the node to be configured are "snooped" to discover messages containing an IP address and a default gateway address. Such messages are altered to copy the IP addresses offered to the nodes seeking configuration to the default gateway addresses, and the messages are sent on their way, thereby causing the node

seeking to be configured to be its own default gateway. In the second embodiment of the invention, the configuration acts as a proxy agent. From the point of view of the node to be configured, the proxy agent appears to be a configuration agent. From the point of view of the configuration server, the proxy agent appears to be a relay agent if the configuration server and the node to be configured are on different subnets. When the configuration server sends messages to the node to be configured (possibly treating the proxy agent as a relay agent), the proxy agent intercepts the message and copies the offered IP address to the default gateway address in the message, thereby causing the node seeking to be configured to be configured as its own gateway. The proxy agent also substitutes its IP address for the IP address of the actual configuration server, thereby causing the node seeking to be configured to treat the proxy agent as the configuration agent. Column 6, lines 38-57 states:

In the second embodiment of the invention, the configuration acts as a proxy agent. From the point of view of the node seeking to be configured, the proxy agent appears to be a configuration agent. From the point of view of the configuration server, the proxy agent appears to be a relay agent if the configuration server and the node seeking to be configured are on different subnets. If they are on the same subnet, the proxy agent processes messages from the configuration server to the node seeking to be configured in a manner similar to the snoopy agent.

When the node seeking to be configured sends messages indicating that it wishes to be configured with an IP address and a default gateway, the proxy agent receives the messages. Based on the configuration of the second embodiment, the proxy agent may alter the messages to request unicast or broadcast responses from the server. In addition, if the node to be configured and the configuration agent are not on the same subnet, the message will be altered to cause the configuration server to treat the proxy agent as a relay agent.

Smyk, U.S. patent 6,289,001 discloses asynchronous transfer mode ("ATM") proxy signaling methods and apparatus that provide ATM signaling reliability.

A plurality of proxy agents are connected to a ATM switch. The ATM switch proxy agents are connected via SVCs established under the control of a proxy agent selector. The proxy agent selector identifies an alternative proxy agents should one or more of the other proxy agents fail. Upon failure of one or more proxy agents, under the control of timing operations within the controller of the switch, the proxy agent selector selects one or more alternative proxy agents. In this manner, proxy agent signaling continues to a ATM switch undisturbed.

The present invention overcomes a problem of a Virtual IP Address (VIPA) on a server TCP/IP introduced by International Business Machines Corporation that has been used on some server computers, such as an iSeries server manufactured and sold by International Business Machines Corporation. A VIPA is configured generally the same as a normal IP address for a physical adapter, except that it is not associated with any particular device. To an attached router, the TCP stack on the server computer looks like another router. When the TCP stack receives a packet destined for one of its VIPAs, the inbound IP function of the TCP stack notes that the IP address of the packet is in the TCP stack's home list of IP addresses and forwards the packet up the TCP stack. The home list of a TCP stack is the list of IP addresses that are owned by the TCP stack. Assuming the TCP stack has multiple adapters or paths to it, if a particular physical adapter fails, the attached routing network will route VIPA-targeted packets to the TCP stack via an alternate route. The VIPA may, thus, be thought of as an address to the stack, and not to any particular adapter. However, a problem remains because the Virtual IP addresses are not directly routable. In other

words, the iSeries server will never answer an ARP request destined to Virtual IP address. That is why the local gateways or routers needed explicit routes configured in order to forward packets to the Virtual IP interface. But, the downside is that configuring these same additional explicit routes configured in order to forward packets to the Virtual IP interface in each locally attached client is cumbersome at best, and impractical at worst. The local clients could be configured to send all of their data to the routers, but that just adds unnecessary traffic to the router. Or the local clients could access the iSeries server using one of the physical IP addresses, but if the adapter on which that IP address is defined goes down, the iSeries server appears down to the client. The net result that, for locally attached clients, the fault tolerance, high availability advantages of Virtual IP are not available.

As recited in independent claims 1, 8, and 13, as amended, the present invention provides a method, apparatus and computer program product for implementing enhanced proxy Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) for Virtual Internet protocol (IP) addresses. The claimed invention as recited in independent claims 1, 8, and 13, as amended, is not shown or disclosed in the Lee patent.

Independent claim1 recites the steps of identifying a Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface requiring proxy ARP, dynamically selecting a proxy agent for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface; said selected proxy agent and said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface being in a same subnet; adding an IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface to an address list of an associated physical adapter for said selected proxy agent; and utilizing said physical adapter for said

selected proxy agent, and broadcasting said added IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface with a media access control (MAC) address of said associated physical adapter for said selected proxy agent.

The recited steps are not shown or disclosed in the Lee patent. The Lee patent discloses a VLAN data switching method using ARP packet. Lee does not show nor suggest identifying a Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface requiring proxy ARP, as taught and claimed by Applicants. Applicants teach this new support feature that is added to a server computer to allow Virtual IP addresses to be configured as directly routable. This directly routable configuration allows the iSeries server 100 to answer ARP requests, that is, to Proxy ARP, for Virtual IP addresses. Proxy ARP for Virtual IP interfaces provides customers with an increased fault tolerance, and higher system availability. A new "Proxy ARP Yes/No" option is presented when a Virtual IP interface is configured. This option defaults off to prevent existing configurations from breaking upon upgrading the new support feature in accordance with the preferred embodiment. When this new enhanced Proxy ARP option is enabled, the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) code answers ARP requests to the Virtual IP address (VIPA).

Lee does not teach or suggest dynamically selecting a proxy agent for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface; said selected proxy agent and said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface being in a same subnet; adding an IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface to an address list of an associated physical adapter for said selected proxy agent; and utilizing said physical adapter for said

selected proxy agent, and broadcasting said added IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface with a media access control (MAC) address of said associated physical adapter for said selected proxy agent, as taught by Applicants and recited in independent claim 1, as amended. Applicants respectfully submit that the additional cited references of record add nothing to suggest the method of the invention, as recited in independent claim 1, as amended.

Thus, independent claim 1, as amended, is patentable.

Independent claim 8, as amended, recites apparatus for implementing enhanced proxy Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) for Virtual Internet protocol (IP) addresses comprising: a local network; a server computer having a Virtual Internet protocol (IP) address, a Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface, and a plurality of physical adapters connecting said server computer to said local network, a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) code for dynamically selecting a proxy agent for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface; said selected proxy agent and said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface being in a same subnet; a proxy ARP for Virtual IP interface initiation task for adding an IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface to an address list of an associated one of said physical adapters for said selected proxy agent; and for utilizing said physical adapter for said selected proxy agent for broadcasting said added IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface with a media access control (MAC) address of said associated physical adapter for said selected proxy agent.

The present invention as taught and claimed in independent claim 8, as

amended, the proxy agent is dynamically selected by the TCP/IP stack code. This feature is not disclosed, nor suggested by the references of record. An advantage of dynamically selecting the proxy agent by the TCP/IP stack code is so the proxy agent interface is dynamic. If the interface that is currently acting as the proxy agent for a Virtual IP interface goes down, the agent function is immediately moved to an alternate interface, if one exists, so that the Virtual IP address remains accessible to local and remote clients. Thus, with this new support feature of dynamically selecting the proxy agent by the TCP/IP stack code allows Virtual IP addresses to be configured as directly routable. This directly routable configuration allows the iSeries server to answer ARP requests, that is, to Proxy ARP, for Virtual IP addresses. Proxy ARP for Virtual IP interfaces provides customers with an increased fault tolerance, and higher system availability.

Lee does not teach or suggest, the proxy ARP or Virtual IP interface initiation task for adding an IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface to an address list of an associated one of said physical adapters for said selected proxy agent; and for utilizing said physical adapter for said selected proxy agent for broadcasting said added IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface with a media access control (MAC) address of said associated physical adapter for said selected proxy agent, as further recited in independent claim 8, as amended.

Applicants respectfully submit that the additional cited references of record add nothing to suggest the apparatus of the invention, as recited in independent claim 8, as amended.

Thus, independent claim 8, as amended, is patentable.

Independent claim 13, as amended, recites a computer program product for implementing enhanced proxy Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) for Virtual Internet protocol (IP) addresses in a server computer, said computer program product including instructions stored on a computer recording medium, wherein said instructions, when executed by the server computer to cause the server computer to perform the steps of: identifying a Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface requiring proxy ARP; dynamically selecting a proxy agent for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface; adding an IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface to an address list of an associated physical adapter for said selected proxy agent; utilizing said physical adapter for said selected proxy agent, and broadcasting said added IP address for said Virtual Internet protocol (IP) interface with a media access control (MAC) address of said associated physical adapter for said selected proxy agent.

Independent claim 13, as amended, is patentable for the same reasons as in independent claim 1. Only applicants teach the recited steps of independent claim 13, as amended.

Thus, each of the independent claims 1, 8, and 13, as amended, is patentable.

Dependent claims 2-7, 9-12, and 14-18 depend from respective patentable independent claims 1, 8, and 13, further defining the invention, and are likewise patentable.

Applicants have reviewed all the art of record, and respectfully submit that

Serial No. 10/650,538

the claimed invention is patentable over all the art of record, including the references not relied upon by the Examiner for the rejection of the pending claims.

It is believed that the present application is now in condition for allowance and allowance of each of the pending claims 1-18, as amended, is respectfully requested. Prompt and favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner upon considering this amendment should find that a telephone interview would be helpful in expediting allowance of the present application, the Examiner is respectfully urged to call the applicants' attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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